**In the Specification:**

Please amend Paragraph numbers 37, 39, 40, 42, 45, 36, 48, and 49 as follows (the changes on these paragraphs are shown with ~~strikethrough~~ for deleted matter and underlines for added matter):

**[0037]** Referring now to FIG. 8, the upper portion or cover 27 of the housing comprises a top 77 having an exterior surface 79 and an interior surface (not shown), and cover sidewalls 83. A groove is formed in the interior surface of the top 79 and is adapted to receive an O-ring (not shown) to form a waterproof seal between the base 25 and the cover 27. A plurality of apertures 103, which correspond to and align with the base apertures 37 (FIGS. 3 and 4) are placed at the corners of the cover 27. In order to secure the cover 27 and base 25 together to form the waterproof housing, the cover 27 is placed on the base 25 and screws are threaded through apertures ~~10~~ 103 and base apertures 37 (FIGS. 3 and 4) and then tightened.

**[0039]** As shown in FIGS. 2, and 9-13, a dual part lever assembly 29 is secured to the turret 91 (FIG. 8) and is rotatable around about the turret 360 degrees in either a clockwise or counterclockwise direction. The lever assembly includes first and second generally semi-circular lever clamp caps 105 and 107 configured to conform to the turret. Each lever clamp cap includes three interior recesses 109A-C which engage the upper portion 95 (FIG. 8) of the turret and first and second seating flanges 99 (FIG. 8) and 101 (FIG. 8) of the turret. The seating flanges ~~109~~ prevent the lever assembly from being pulled off the turret 91. The uppermost recess 109A in the lever clamp cap has serrations 111 which engage the serrations 97 (FIG. 8) of the upper portion 95 (FIG. 8) of the turret and assist in locking the lever assembly in a desired position. Opening 113 at the ends of the lever clamp caps 105 and 107 align when the clamp caps are mounted on the turret. A screw passes through the opening 113 which engage the serrations of the upper portion 95 of the turret and the clamp cap 105 and 107 when tightened. Therefore, when the screw is tightened, the position of the level can be established by a ratcheting function.

**[0040]** The first lever clamp cap 105 further includes a lever mount 115 including two mount walls 117 having openings 119 there through. A lever 121 having a first end 123 with a bore 125 there through is pivotally attached to the lever mount by a pin 127 (FIG. 2) extending through the

openings 119 in the mount walls 117 and the bore 125. A second end 129 of the lever includes at least one slot 131 or a plurality of slots for receiving and securing the chain attached to the flush valve 13 (FIG. 1) to the lever 121. In one embodiment shown in FIG. 12, the lever is T-shaped and the slot 131 extends partially across a width 133 of the lever and includes a generally circular recess 135 at one end of the slot. In another embodiment shown in FIG. 13, the lever 121 may be generally U-shaped and have a slot 139 or a plurality of slots extending longitudinally along a top surface 141 of the lever 121. The slots ~~141~~ 139, configured to receive the chain attached to the flush valve in the toilet tank, are generally elliptically shaped and have a circular portion 143 extending from one end of the slot.

**[0042]** The clamp 23 further has securing tabs 153A-B extending from the cylindrical portion of the clamp. Each securing tab 153 has an opening 155 for receiving a screw 157 (FIG. 2) having a standard round head which is generally larger than openings 155. The screw 157 (FIG. 2) bridges the tabs 153A-B and is held in place by a nut 159 (FIG. 2) which is tightened by rotating the nut ~~157~~ 159 (FIG. 2) around the screw ~~159~~ 157 (FIG. 2). In one embodiment the nut is a wing nut; however, other types of nuts, such as hexagonal nuts may also be used.

**[0045]** The clamp may be securely locked or removably affixed to the base 25 (FIG. 2) by inserting one end of the mounting plate 167 into the guide rails 39 on sidewall 31A and sliding the clamp through the channel 41 (FIG. 3) until the mounting plate 167 reaches the closed end of 40 (FIG. 3) the channel. If the clamp is secured to the base by inserting the rectangular end 168 of the mounting plate 167 into the channel ~~40~~ 41, the clamp may be easily removed from the housing. Alternatively, if the tabbed end of the mounting plate is inserted into the channel first, the opening 173 in the tab 171 will engage the ridge 42 on the base and lock the clamp to the housing. This locking action assists in preventing theft of the flushing actuator from public restroom facilities.

**[0046]** Referring now to FIGS 2, 8, and 16-17 an actuator rod 175 extends through turret shaft 93 and through an opening 177 in the upper portion 95 of the turret and is reciprocally movable in relation to the opening. An O-ring (not shown) is positioned inside the upper portion 95 of the turret in order to provide a water tight seal and prevent water in the flush tank 3 (FIG. 1) from

leaking into the housing 21. A first end 174 of the actuator rod 175 is securely attached to a cam contact hub 181 which includes a radially extending flange 183 and guides the hub and actuator rod during axial movement of the rod in the turret shaft. A compression spring 185 is positioned on the actuator rod 175. One end of the compression spring ~~172~~ 185 engages the radially extending flange 183, and the second end 178 of the spring ~~178~~ 185 engages a face plate 176 which is mounted on the actuator rod 175 at an end opposite the cam contact hub 181. The spring allows the actuator rod to return to its original pre-flush position after the automatic actuator has been activated and the ~~toiled~~ toilet is flushed.

**[0048]** The housing 21 and clamp 23 assembly of the automatic flushing apparatus of the present invention provides several advantages. First, installation of the automatic flushing actuator is easier because it can be installed in two separate pieces. The clamp 23, a relatively small piece, can be quickly and easily positioned on the overflow pipe 17 or on another component in the tank 3 (FIG. 1) to allow for placement of the housing 21 on the actuator. As a result, the housing 21 does not have to be manipulated around other components in the tank while trying to install ~~in~~ the clamp 23 on the overflow pipe 17. Second, the rotatably mounted lever 121 allows the lever to be positioned in the tank to avoid other components in the tank. Third, the rotatable lever 121 allows the automatic flushing actuator to be adapted to be used with all makes and models of tank style toilets regardless of the configuration of the flush valve assembly.

**[0049]** Finally, a sensor assembly is activated to complete the installation of the automatic flushing actuator. The sensor 193 may be a motion detector, infra-red sensor, a body heat detector, or any other device that detects or measures something by converting non-electrical energy into electrical or optical energy. Such sensors are well-known in the art and, therefore, are not described in detail herein. In general, the sensor includes a housing 190 and a glass lens assembly 192. The sensitivity range of the sensor 193 may be adjustable so that the sensor can be positioned at any desired location, including but not limited to, mounted on, or in a wall or positioned on top of the toilet tank lid. In FIG. ~~17~~ 18, the sensor 193 is mounted on a wall 188 connected to a self-contained power source 195, which includes batteries 196, and by a wire 194 to the electrical circuit board disposed in housing 21 through the opening 89 in the cover 27. In an alternative embodiment, the sensor 193 is connected to the electrical circuit board in the same

manner but is plugged into an electrical socket in wall 188. It is further contemplated that the sensor may be a wireless device 200 as shown in FIG. 19 with a self contained power source 202. Such a sensor is not physically connected to the electrical circuit board in the housing, but is in communication with the electrical circuit board by wireless techniques well-known in the art.